

readily—it is impossible. If so, what a blessing it would be to have an immigration of cooks from the desert. But, cattle are the better for man's skill in cooking, as well man the better for cooked cattle.

Potatoes, turnips, &c., should be more nutritive than peas and bullion; if cooked than they are raw; they are more easily digested, and they are more easily used up by the body of the animal fed on them. The warlike despotic body of a boar or pig will eat no other substance, which used cold would have been required to produce heat, can then be employed to make fat. But beyond this general statement we cannot say anything, for each animal and class of animals, and the circumstances and condition of each and all must be taken into account.

Our object will be to induce the most diligent studies of Professor Præmulus, (whose treatise may be found in the "Lehrbuch der Chemie für Landwirthe, Förstern und Jäger," &c.), to be taken up by those grazing farmers and obtaining students in this colony who have such ample opportunities of profiting others and enriching themselves.

67

POLICE OFFICER.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, with Mr. Day and Mr. Holden, were the sitting magistrates at the Police Office yesterday. Pursuant to medical advice the Mayor yesterday left Sydney for Liverpool, and his absence will be continued until the change of some wind and air, as well as the absence from official drudgery which he has imposed upon himself, far beyond any predecessor in the magistracy, will be sufficient to restore him to a position of effect upon his impaired health. Neither of the three justices summoned were in attendance yesterday.

A VICTIM OF IMPRUDENCE.—An inquest was held at Coramies O'Neill's, the Darling Harbour Inn, Sussex street, on view of the body of John Moseley, who died a publican in that neighbourhood, who died on Friday morning last. He was about 40 years of age, and had been about 11 years married, during which period he had been what is called a hard drinker. About three weeks since he took a fit of drinking, which lasted until Wednesday last, frequently being drunk and sober twice and thrice in the course of a day. On Thursday morning he said he was very sick and kept his room; he took a dose of pills, and vomited his stomach could not retain and rejected everything taken in the course of the day, during which time he was retching almost continually until a short time before his death on Friday morning. His wife heard him groan, and went to him; after leaving him about one o'clock, she threw herself on a bed with a view of taking some sleep, but was soon awakened by the feeling that he was dead, and she flew out to Dr. Rutter, but before his arrival her husband had ceased to live. Dr. Rutter was of opinion that death was caused by enervation, the result of previous debility, and the want of food, and inability to retain food on his stomach. The Jury returned a verdict of died from the effects of intemperance.

BREASTLASS.—On Saturday night, early on Sunday morning, a party of five men, Frederick M-Quick, at Newtown, was feloniously entered (the doors having been left unfastened) and robbed of wearing apparel, male and female, of the value of £100. The robbery occurred between the hours of 5 and 11, the house in Upper Fort Street occupied by Mr. McDonough was feloniously entered by means of false keys, and property, consisting of a watch, coat, boots, &c., valued at £100, belonging to the National School, a quantity of wearing apparel, dignity and flannel in the piece, cutlery, &c., of the value of near £30, was stolen therefrom. The family on their return arrived home about midnight, and found their wearing apparel tied up in readiness for removal. In neither of the foregoing cases was there as yet any clue to the robbers.

One Peter Huxley, who is referred to in the file of the Herald for March, 1842, we noticed the following paragraph, which we extract as a specimen of the treatment free men were obliged to submit to when convicts were sent from this colony, and which might apply if the colony were again made a penal settlement:—"Of nine persons brought before the Hyde Park Barrack Court on Monday last, six were charged with being thieves, and were accordingly proved to be free, some of them so well known in town that any one but the constables who took them must have been aware that they were free. The only runaway was James Jackson, son of the late Mr. Jackson, owner of Matland, about Christmas, 1840. He was apprehended by police runner Molloy, in Pitt street, on Saturday night, whilst drunk."

SOME ROYALTY IN THE WASHING.—A singular, a ludicrous entrance was effected into the wool washing establishment of Mr. Hall, at the Waterloo Swamp, by means of a ladder placed against the wall, by which access was gained to the premises. A large quantity of clothing, namely, a variety of wearing apparel, a Savings Bank paper, &c., value of the whole about £10.

PENAL SETTLEMENTS OF ENGLAND.—The convict influx upon our shores, and the increasing numbers of people from England and other peninsular colonies of Great Britain, as well as from the Pacific Islands and the coast, brings up many serious questions, the solution of which will require the attention of the Legislature. The morals and welfare of California. The evils that are likely to be introduced under the present unrestrained immigration have excited anxiety among the minds of many of the best citizens among whom we reside, and we confess to partake in no small degree. It is a matter for serious consideration on the part of the municipal and State authorities, whether there can be any advantage to be derived from vigorous State from becoming the receptacle of all the immoral, idle, and vicious population which may be tempted by hopes of gain or plunder, to seek the shores of California. The number of convicts transported by England has probably not been less than one thousand since the first of February, and we have intelligence of still larger numbers to be looked for from the same quarter. We are inclined to think that these immigrants the American people do not, nor can they, entertain a very favourable opinion. The reasons are obvious upon which such objections are founded; and in order that the public may be enabled to form a judgment on several particulars in reference to the penal settlements of England, which are here laid before our readers, we give a summary of the statistics relating to the convicts were sent—so far back as 1790. Twelve years later, Hobart Town, the capital of Van Diemen's Land, was formed into a penal settlement. Some ten or twelve years afterwards Port Phillip was established, and New Wales was suspended on account of the extent of free emigration which took place about that time; and Van Diemen's Land, a small island, was the place of deposit. So great was the number of convicts sent to this latter place, that the better portion of the inhabitants petitioned the British Government against the nuisance, and the consequence was, the transportation of convicts to New South Wales within the past eighteen months. While Port Phillip (which Melbourne is the capital) had never previously been made a penal colony; Australia, and Swan River, were never places of deportation, but were convicts, becoming free by servitude, have passed over from Van Diemen's Land to Port Phillip, and they form to a greater or less extent, the nucleus of the English population in the colonies. In a former article we stated the convict population of Sydney to be 10,000; but we are assured by an intelligent English gentleman, that nearly one-half are English men convicts, or are the sons of English men by marriage. The population of New South Wales is estimated at 250,000. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the records of our Colony will be struck with the strong affinity between this immigration and the increase of larcenies and other misdemeanours in this city, than a superficial observer would be inclined to suppose. Unrestrained foreign immigration is likely to perpetuate, if not increase, many evils now already too prevalent, and will evince numerous further evils, and will tend to increase poverty, idleness, and maintaining prisons and penitentiaries. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," says the adage, and thus homely proverb is worthy the consideration of even the

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PUBLIC SALE.—Mr. Samuel Lyons will deliver public sale this day, at his Mart, at 11 o'clock, auction tables, hides, and sheepskins; also, prime tallow, and other goods.

We are requested to direct the attention of drapers, dress-makers, and shippers, to the extensive sale made up by Mr. J. Barker, at the rooms, this day, at eleven o'clock, of drapery, hosiery, &c., &c., to take place at eleven o'clock.

TALLOW.—At half-past ten o'clock, this day, Messrs Mort and Brown sell by public auction, at the Court House, six hundred weight of tallow, belonging to the Government.

COURT OF THE VICE-ROYS.—The attention of the residents is respectfully requested to Messrs. Mort and Brown make, this day, at 11 o'clock, at the Stores of Messrs. Mort and Brown, a large quantity of negro robes and things as advertised.—Communicated.

PARRAMATTA.

TENEMENT ACT.—A case under this Act came before J. R. Hardy, Esq., P.M., and Mr. James Harris, J.P. The facts were,—Mr. James Harris had let a house and premises to one James Galloway, who was the complainant in the case, and at the time of mortgaging William Cozier was in possession as tenant, at the rate of £60 per annum, and he was a witness declared; the property was sold by the Sheriff in the month of December last, and purchased by Galloway, who gave Cozier legal notice of his ownership to the premises, but still continued to occupy the same until the 9th inst.; whereupon he was put into the witness box, and proved the conveyance to complainant, and Mr. Quinton proved the service of two notices to defendants to quit the premises, and the witnesses examined and made no defence, and their Worship decided in favour of complainant, and of course commuted to grant warrant to give possession. Mr. J. M. Gould appeared for the prosecution.

NOT DISORDERLY.—A man of the name Daniel, was put into the dock charged with being drunk in the public street, the man professed himself a disorganised appearance from his face being covered with mud, and his arms and hands and his clothes covered with mud. Mr. Hardy asked if he was disorderly. The Chief Constable stated that the man was not drunk, but muddy. He would ask him whether he was smothered, but that he, Mr. Hardy, Ryan took him out and had to wrap him blankets to save his life. This, however, was not sufficient evidence to prove that the man and the man was discharged.

GOVERNMENT PAY.—Time was when money was considered so sure as that earned from the Government; but in this town at least it has become very uncertain. Numerous carriers, who have conveyed immigrants into the interior, are standing about the Police Office, from day to day, begging for their wages, which they have been waiting for months past. These fellows have been paid in some instances before they could borrow money at interest before they could undertake their journey, and now lose as much time as labouring to get the payment as to do the work.

INFESTED TO TRADE.—The projected grand dress ball, to be held at Mr. Curtan's Assembly Rooms, on the 28th instant, is causing some stir in the drapery houses in this town.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.
(From our Correspondent.)

MUSWELLBROOK.

POLICE COURT.

Before Captain Wright, J.P., and H. J. Key, Esq., J.P.

HOMER STREALING,—James Healy, alias Hiffernan, was this day, next Monday committed for trial, at the third Majors' Circuit Court, for stealing two horses belonging to the late John Augustus, valued at £90 and fifteen days of July last, two grey aged horses, the property of Mr. G. Smith, Sheriffs Bailiff, was stolen from a paddock about a mile from Muswellbrook; nothing was heard of the thief since the robbery occurred, and a driver named Robert Jelling, a driver, was seen riding one of the horses through Muswellbrook and he was taken into custody by Mr. Fox. On the following day, the police received information from the truth of his statement could be ascertained from Windsor, as to how he came in possession of the horse; he was then discharged, as it appears that the prisoner Healy about ten days after returned to the station of Augustus, and sold both the horses to District Constable Tiernan, of Richmond. Tiernan, a few days afterwards, sold one of the horses to Mrs. Brown of Richmond, and James Healy received the other horse before alluded to. Tiernan brought the other horse to Maitland at the 12th September Circuit Court, and delivered him over to Chief Constable Fox; the prisoner said he had never seen either of the horses since several journeys searching for the prisoner without success, appearing for the description given of the man, that Healy would prove to be the robber if apprehended; nothing more was known of him till the night or early morning of the 11th of May, when he made his appearance at a house in Muswellbrook, he left early the next morning. Six days afterwards, on the 18th June, this circumstance was made known to the Chief Constable by the following morning, taking a constable with him, rode off on discovery, and luckily taking cross-country direction, came to a sheep station near the Riverina, where he saw a person whom Mr. Fox followed on, searching from station to station until he came to a cattle station in the Weybong, where he found Healy, and apprehended him; the prisoner was there surrounded by three men, who were armed with revolvers. The Court-house was identified by Mr. Smith, alias Constable Tiernan as the horses that the prisoner sold to him. Windsor, in July last, and Healy was full of mischief.

HOMER STREALING.—John Pierce, alias Thomas Bell, who has been some times under examination for stealing a black horse August last, from Blacklock on the station of the late Hercules, Esq., of the Macintyre river, was brought before the Bench and remanded for further evidence.

The walls of the new Court House here, now at their full height, it has a very neat front. When the building is completed it will have a noble appearance, and from its central situation will be very convenient to passengers.

Some alterations and additions are now progress at the Episcopal Church of this town; besides two elegant windows to the west end, the steeple is being completed with a splendid gothic window, the design which is beautiful.

ABORIGINALS.—The blacks of the district that made their appearance at the Court House on Friday last, were dressed in a blue cloth each, with the word "Muswellbrook," and the figure of an aborigine well branded on their chests.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EXHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTS OF ALL NATIONS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN,—Permit me through the medium of your valuable journal to state, that having in common with others of my fellow-countrymen consented to part with a portion of my private means, I am enabled to contribute towards certain restraints, in order that the enjoyment of property, of good order and regularity may be secured to us all: I conceive with these preliminary remarks, that I shall be specially calling the attention of the Corporation to the miserable and abandoned condition of the Market Wharf.

For want of sufficient gas light there is little chance of the wharf being improved, which may be added the slight improvements

I am, &c,
Yours truly,
J. E. MARKET WHARF.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN,—Permit me through the medium of your valuable journal to state, that having in common with others of my fellow-countrymen consented to part with a portion of my private means, I am enabled to contribute towards certain restraints, in order that the enjoyment of property, of good order and regularity may be secured to us all: I conceive with these preliminary remarks, that I shall be specially calling the attention of the Corporation to the miserable and abandoned condition of the Market Wharf.

For want of sufficient gas light there is little chance of the wharf being improved, which may be added the slight improvements

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regardless of the thousands of our
try people, men, women, and chil-
dren, starving, perishing for want of
food, and for whom every penny
spent in attempting to free money
and wiser miseries of the African,
manfully alleviate the worse mis-
eries of the pauper. Why should no
ships and no money be devoted to
the suppression of African slavery, be-
cause the deportation of the English pauper
from that far worse slavery, is com-
mon, and the wrong is common?

What heaps of wealth have been
sent to the British Government upon ex-
pense the North Pole and to the interior
of the only possible benefit of such
being the knowledge of the Arctic
knowledge—nothing more. Why
such money be devoted rather to
of the pauper labourer? What
is any consideration whatever
nation,—so long as one single indig-
ent community is not freed?

While the surveying ships spread
all the rest of the enormous ex-
penditure is incurred in this manner,
benefit of mankind, and of Great
particular. But why, whilst there
money is so many rapacious and
the money spent in these survey-
waters be rather spent in the sur-
vival lands, and thus prepare them
for the future, the more—rather
the greatest obstacles to the popu-
lation, viz., the want of survey in-
vies.

Cobden and others of his class
for a reduction of the arms and
expenditure, on the plea of relieving
the English populace; we
know full well that such reduction
of the means of the colonies of
by increasing competition, and
tutors pretend to be actuated
false motives, but the only
which they are really actuated
notoriety and the foot of the
population to serve their own
as physical force weapons, in
the exercise of a true charity) en-
dorse the means, which do not
grow worse, and mutation, which
has been some great change or con-
version.

Thus it appears, that through-
out of social existence, that great
virtues of the British nation, the
religious bodies—the political
class professing that they are the
purest and most charitable moti-
vations, and the interest of all chari-
table and the neglect of the
of their own poor. Charity with-
theth not at home, as it ought to do
well directed and proper applica-
tion, and the more the more
great deal of impersonal assu-
rage of notoriety; personal aggrava-
political distinction being the prin-
ciple of the numerous charitable
and many vain and unproductive
wealth which characterise the present
state.

We were charity to begin at home,
as, every encouragement of the whole
of the colonies, and the more
should be set aside, and the whole
the resources and energies of Great
applied to the purposes of deport-
ment, the removal of a sufficient
population, and the more
the labourers and the resource
sustenance and comfort. Were
the less important and charitable
as they might return to their
channels.

OEN COLONIES.—The Right Hon-
ourable Mr. WILKINSON, Secretary
George's Institution Society, B
upon the subject of the colonies. I
up the present aspect of the colonies
and the question of the colonies
population, in their order of
were under our forefathers
find the balance decidedly on our
even yet in our colonies spiritual
and the colonies nations. In
In the noble lord adverted to
the connection between the colonies and
Our system of colonial governme-
at some of the speakers, did not leave
at the establishment of colonies, but
but endeavoured, on the other hand
them in a state of perpetual childhood
it is supposed that colonists of
the colonies, and the colonies
position forbade their representation
to a government in which it
share? This question the lecturer
as argued at considerable length,
that the colonies should not
from England, but that the
of each should be arranged
of the British Constitution
and the colonies, and the colonies
control of the colonists themselves,
questions affecting the interests of the
large should be decided by the Im-
perial Government. He then adverted to
the colonies, and the colonies
line, urging that they would send
of our population. To send out of
be an act of cruelty to the colo-
nists, and the colonies, and the colonies
her best men to people her colonies
was to strengthen what was
we purify what we could purify, in our
If we could not do this, let us not
of the colonies, and the colonies
natural life. The people of this coun-
try and cherish better ideas of
tion than they had hitherto held, and
of the colonies, and the colonies
of mighty nations, and the colonies
care brighter even than that of E
in store. In the colonies the pre-
sent were an excess of the democratic
and the colonies, and the colonies
in a room for the victory of good,
to the noble lord for his
carried amid great applause.—*Leis-*

PEARL MARSH.—We have been
Peace and Protection during
or three days that other topics
thrown into the shade; but, indeed,
the colonies, and the colonies
the early part of the week we had
these peace meetings which are so
to ridicule the whole proceeding
series of meetings throughout the world
of colonies, and the colonies
Joseph Sturge, and its object was
against the slaughter of the Borne
Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak,
the colonies, and the colonies
workers would have us do with a
and buccaniers, who have been des-
troying, slaughtering our seamen
and plundering our shipping, and
tending a deadly and murderous
between a horde of murderers and
their due punishment is of too silly
a kind to gain much favour with
the colonies, and the colonies
enthusiasts can do to expose the
true friends of peace to the risk of
disgrace. At the meeting to which
I have alluded, the colonies, and the colonies
Thompson, M.P., Mr. Richards,
Sturge, were completely put down by
and "unadorned eloquence" of a bu-
cannier who had been often on the Borneo
of the colonies, and the colonies
question under consideration. The
sailor (a Captain Aaron Smith), with
city and bluntness peculiar to his
of the colonies, and the colonies
they were met to discuss and re-
he had himself been attacked by the
and in defending himself killed a
preparation as Rajah Brooke had
the platform, by eliciting the fact that
did not know the Sultan of Borneo
tary to the Dutch. With a very
of the colonies, and the colonies
upon the seamen who had thus been
and his conductors alone, the im-
pudent of course when attacked by the
but this gallant sailor must with-
stand the colonies, and the colonies
been liberally rewarded by the
Singapore with a purse of 150 guineas
of plate worth £50 from the colonies,
the colonies, and the colonies

tion. How many misrep-
resents what occurs in distant
do as if there were more Captain
in the world!— *Correspondent*
Courier.

DIED.

On Monday, June 10, aged
Samuel Moss, the son of Mr. S.
York-street.

On the instant, at his residence
Terrace, Thomas Walker, Esq., a
Missary General.

The friends of the
Walker, Esq. Assistant
General, are informed, that the
erection will move from
Miller's Point, this day, at two p.

GRAND ATTRACTION
GALLERY OF COLONIAL
INGS will be opened to the public
next.

Admission one shilling. Music 5s.
10270 485.

A CARD.

WANTED TO PURCHASE
Pistols, Clothing, Ber-
Dressing Cases, Antiques, and
Property of every description, by
R. M. LINDSAY,
Kent-street,
Near Hunter
A note addressed, parties
their own residences.

TO BOOT AND SHOE
WANTED, six Counsel-
Shemakers, regular
to steady good workmen, apply
will be given. Apply at the
545, George-street.

WANTED, 1000 Head
mixed breed, also, 1000
locks—to be sent to the
Murray and Darling Rivers.
apply to BOQUE
10062

CEDAR WANTED
TO JOHN MAGNAN,
June 1. 10062

WANTED, roomy Premises
for Wool Store, and to be
be happy to treat with any
suitably situated, on an improp-
erly. Apply to J. H. Art
Stapler, 378, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Purser's S
H.M.S. Havannah, N
ply unless competent to perform
Testimonials of character indi-

WANTS A situation, as a
Book keeper, or to take
store in town or country, an id-
who has just become disengag-
respectable references as to char-
acter given. Address, M. A., Herald
Office.

WANTS A situation, as a
in a family of respectable
country, a Gentleman of wealth
has just left a family, in which
employed for the last 10 years
competent to impart a sound
British, with a thorough knowl-
teaching, by single and double
teach the Flute and Violin, if re-
sponsible references.
Address A. M., Herald Office.

TO MILLWRIGHT
WANTED, to proceed to
a Millwright, who is cap-
ing a water mill; none but
sufficiently competent, and can pro-
duce a satisfactory nature, need
further particular apply to the
before nine o'clock A.M.
A. COHEN,
Cecil-street, near B.
Sydney, June 10.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS
WANTED, a Junior
Apply at the counter and
generally offered. Apply at the
CYLINDRICAL CUPPER
10245 457.

TO DRAPEYERS' ASSIS
WANTED, a Junior
Apply at 10245 268.

WANTED, a respectable
returned to nursing. G
required. Apply to Mrs. Row
bell-street.

WANTED, a smart active
14 and 15 years of age.
Apply at 447, George-street, Sy

WANTED, as Coachman
man, with good certifi-
cate, with a knowledge
should be preferred.
Apply at the Bank of A
345, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a steady woman
and Laundry, and to
otherwise useful in small fami-
lies in the country. Charact-
required. Apply to Mr. David B
street, near the Sydney Court.

COALS WANTED.—Ab
Apply to
THORNTON AND
10231

TO BE LET, the House
in place in George-street, op-
posite the Bank of Australia,
Burial Ground, recently occu-
Philips. Apply at the Bank of
Waller.

TO BE LET, a comfortable
Cottage on the Globe R-
outage occupied by Messrs. K-
containing nine rooms, four
baths, and a large Bath Room.
Also, a Cottage with less rooms
former; rent 6s. per week. At
GROUNTS TURNER gatekeeper, at
at the offices of MESSRS. ALB-
Ellis-broth-street.

TO LET, a public-house k
T. Ross and Crown, at
Licence granted for 10 years
premises; or to Mr. L. MORGAN,
Morgan's, Chemist, Pitt-street.

TO LET,
HAY-THORN RUPPEN RE-
DELDAIDE HOUSE, con-
taining Hall, six rooms,
water, and every convenience
furnished, large four-roomed
Rents for permanent tenants, mod-
to MESSRS. LUCAS, BAILEY, and
ten-street, on the premises, near
Inn.

TO CHEMISTS, DRUGG
TO LET, in one of the be-
st on the South Head Road, a
small and private possession, for
country, lately occupied by Dr. M-
druggist's establishment, for wh-
other business, both the House
are admirably adapted. Apply to
Grosvenor, near the opposite.

NO LET, a first-rate four-
roomed and large four-roomed
large Hay-thorn, and a large Yew
water laid on. Also, one or two
required. Apply to HUGH M-
premises, Clarence-street.

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